THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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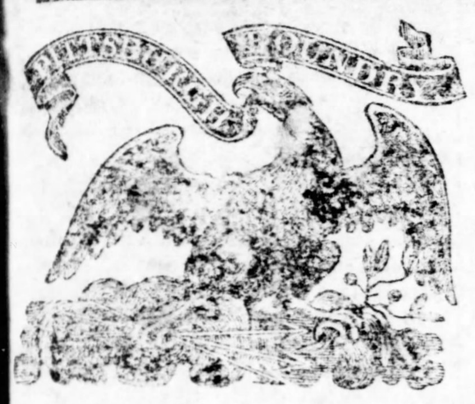
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*



ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

PIONEER.

SUBSCRIBERS to the "Pioneer" in the country, are requested to call with those gentlemen, on whose subscription lists they left their names, when they shall be regularly served, upon the publication of each succeeding number.

The subscribers in Pittsburgh shall, pursuant to engagement, be regularly served at their houses, and should any be neglected who have subscribed, or should any subscribe in future, they are respectfully solicited to leave their names with their address in the hands of some subscriber, who will deliver it to the person employed in distributing the numbers. It is further requested, that the subscribers patiently await the delivery of their numbers, and make their payments to the person who delivers. Punctuality in this will be indispensibly neccessary to prevent embarrassment.

Country subscribers and such in town, as may still, notwithstanding the most scrupulous attention, be unsupplied, are invited to call at the bookstore of Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum.

Editors of newspapers who exchange with the Pioneer, are requested to make a few insertions of the above.

N. B. No. 2 will be published on the 15th instant, and every succeeding number will appear on the first Tuesday of each month.

March 14

HUMAN TESTIMONY.

The following narrative is extracted from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for the year 1751.

A gentleman died possessed of a very considerable fortune, which he left to his only child, a daughter, and appointed his brother to be her guardian, and executor of his will. The young lady was then eighteen; and if she happened to die unmarried, or, if married, without children, her fortune was left to her guardian, and to his heirs. As the interest of the uncle was now incompatible with the life of the niece, several other relations hinted that it would not be proper for them to live together. Whether they were willing to prevent any occasion of slander against the uncle in case of the young lady's death; whether they had any apprehension of her being in danger; or whether they were only discontented with the father's disposition of his fortune, and therefore propagated rumours to the prejudice of those who possessed it, cannot be known; the uncle, however, took his niece to his house near Epping Forest, and soon afterwards she disappeared.

Great enquiry was made after her, and it appearing, that the day she was missing, she went out with her uncle into the Forest, and that he returned without her—he was taken into custody. A few days afterwards he went through a long examination, in which he acknowledged that he went out with her, and pretended that she found means to loiter behind him, as they were returning home; that he sought her in the Forest as soon as he missed her; and that he knew not where she was, or what was become of her.—This account was thought improbable, and his apparent interest in the death of his ward, and, perhaps, the petulant zeal of other relations, concurred to raise and strengthen suspicions against him, and he was detained in custody. Some new circumstances were every day arising against him.—It was found that the young lady had been addressed by a neighbouring gentleman, who had, a few days before she was missing, set out upon a journey to the north; and that she had declared she would marry him when he returned: that her uncle had frequently expressed his disapprobation of the match in very strong terms:—that she had often wept and reproached him with unkindness, and abuse of his power. A woman was also produced, who swore, that on the day the young woman was missing, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, she was coming through the Forest, and heard a woman's voice expostulating with eagerness, upon which she drew nearer the place, and, before she saw any person, heard the same voice say, *don't kill me, uncle don't kill me;* upon which she was greatly terrified, and immediately hearing the report of a gun very near, she made all the haste she could from the spot, but could not rest in her mind till she told what had happened.

Such was the general impatience to punish a man, who had murdered his niece to inherit her fortune, that upon this evidence he was condemned and executed.

About ten days after the execution, the young lady came home. It appeared, however, that what all the witnesses had sworn was true, and the fact was found to be thus circumstanced.

The young lady declared, that having previously agreed to go off with the gentleman that courted her, he had given out that he was going a journey to the north; but that he waited concealed at a little house near the skirts of the Forest, till the time appointed, which was the day she disappeared. That he had horses for himself and her, and was attended by two servants also on horseback. That as she was walking with her uncle, he reproached her with persisting in her resolution to marry a man, of whom he disapproved; and after some altercation, she said with some heat, "*I have set my heart upon it; if I do not marry him, it will be my death; and don't kill me, uncle, don't kill me;*"—that just as she had pronounced these words, she heard a gun discharged very near her, at which she started, and immediately afterwards saw a man come forward from among the trees, with a wood pigeon in his hand, that he had just shot. That coming near the place appointed for their rendezvous, she formed a pretence to let her uncle go on before her, and her suitor being waiting for her with a horse, she mounted, and immediately rode off. That instead of going into the north, they retired to a house in which he had taken lodgings, near Windsor, where they were married the same day, and in about a week a journey of pleasure to France, from whence when they returned, they first heard of the misfortune they had inadvertently brought upon her uncle.

So uncertain is human testimony, even when the witnesses are sincere; and so necessary is a cool and dispassionate enquiry and determination, with crimes that are culpable in the highest decree, and committed with every possible aggravation.

A traveller in Paris after describing the ceremony of a Republican Marriage, gives the following account of one.

BEFORE the ceremony had begun, I particularly noticed among the females who were within the inclosure, one of about nineteen years of age, who peculiarly attracted my attention by the superior fineness of her form and eyes, and the great degree of sensibility and soul which marked her countenance, which was noble and interesting in the extreme.

She was, of all the females in the inclosure, the most carelessly dressed, not having the usual ornaments of flowers in her hair. She was so remarkably unadorned (except by nature) that I rather wondered at her coming to this feast without a wedding garment. For a considerable time she was easy and careless, but a roll of the drum (awful to her as the last trumpet) seemed to harrow up her whole soul; she stood up, burst into tears, and dropped down again upon her seat.—It was with the utmost difficulty that she could be supported to the altar, where she stood drowned in tears, hardly knowing where she was, or what was passing. From the men's side of the inclosure there hobbled out an old *fournisseur*, or contractor of the army of Italy, who was to be her spouse. Then what was before of mystery in her deep affliction became apparent; then one could trace her sorrow to her secret source, where it lay concealed among the warm wishes and natural desires of a young heart, formed for enjoying and communicating perfect happiness.

She went to the church, and was sacrificed at the altar, in obedience to the advice of friends; but when arrived at the altar, she could no longer govern her affliction or restrain her tears. I have seen different executions, and have, in different countries, witnessed very barbarous military punishments, but never did I see any thing more affecting than this human sacrifice of a forced marriage.

The old *fournisseur* was so stupid as to appear quite insensible of the great aversion of his young bride, and to consider her tears and agony as the mere common effects of youthful bashfulness and maiden modesty.

Translated for the N. York E. Post.

Lisbon February 5.

Letter from the chief of the staff of the 5th and 6th armies to the Superior Junta of Estramadura.

Most excellent Sir—Last night at half past 7, the place of Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by assault, after siege of 12 days, and 5 days after the opening of the batteries against it. This important conquest covers with glory the British Army, and its worthy Commander, the Marshal General Lord Wellington, for nothing is comparable to the wisdom with which it was directed, and the bravery which overcame every obstacle.

Spaniards ought not to forget that this same place, was besieged in 1810 by the great army under Marshal Massena, held out 76 days, during 16 of which the enemy's batteries were opened.

His excellency the general in chief ordered me to communicate to your excellency to your satisfaction and that of the royal inhabitants of Estramadura this important event.

God preserve your excellency many years. Head Quarters at Fuentes de Honor, Jan. 20, 1812.

RIDRO AGUSTIN GIRON.

To his excellency the Vice President and the members of the Superior Junta of Estramadura.

The superior Junta to his excellency Lord Wellington.

Most excellent sir—The superior Junta of the province of Estramadura, admires the glory of your excellency and congratulates you, as it ought; this heroic province, which has suffered with so much constancy the evils, which are the natural consequence of a sanguinary and obstinate conflict, and which have known how to maintain its liberty in the midst of enemies, glorious in preserving it continually under the powerful protection of your excellency, whose rapid triumphs has evinced to Europe, that the military talents of your excellency are superior to those of the first captains of France. God preserve your excellency many years.

Valencia de Alcantra, }
January 23, 1812. }

Signed by me

MARQUIS DE ALCANTRA,
and the other members.

Extract of a dispatch from his excellency the marshal general count of Vimiero (Lord Wellington) to his excellency Don Miguel Forjaz, from his Head Quarters at Gallegos, Jan. 29, 1812.

Most illustrious and excellent sir—Marshal Marmont arrived at Salamanca on the 22d inst, and on the 23d and 24th, the 6 division of infantry of the army of Portugal formed a conjunction in the vicinity of Alba and Salamanca.

Gen. Southam's division with near 600 horse and some artillery was sent on the 23d to Martilla, and patroled as far as St. Munos, and Tamames: the movement of this division was designed to ascertain the fact of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, it then retreated to Tormes.

I have not learned that Bonet's division has crossed the river Douro. We are occupied in repairing the damages which our fire did to the fortifications of Ciudad Rodrigo, which place, shortly after its capture, was put out of danger from a coup-de-main, and I hope in a few days its works will be in a good state of defence.

I have the honor to inclose to your excellency, the copy of the account published by the enemy in the Madrid Gazette of the 13th inst relative to the battle with the Spanish army, near Valencia on the 26th of December, it is satisfactory to perceive, that notwithstanding the unfavourable result of the action of that day, the communications of the enemy were attended with so many difficulties as to occasion such a lasp of time between the date of the action, and the publication of the account of it at Madrid.

I have, however, reason to believe, that notwithstanding the city was closely invested, the enemy had not made any progres in their attempt to obtain any possession of it, so recently as the 7th inst. and that general Blake had ordered the divisions of Mahi, Villacampa and Obispo, which had retired, to return to Valencia.

It appears from the inclosed account that the cavalry of gen. Montbrun was in the action of the 26th ult when on the contrary, some of regiments under his command are now in Castile with Marshal Marmont, and I heard that the same general Montbrun was a few days since at Revelo.

I have not received accounts from Cadiz since I sent to your excellency my former dispatch of the 21st inst.

P. S.—Since writing this dispatch I have received information that the enemy had on the 26th inst. fired a salute at Salamanca to announce the capture of Valencia, which they say took place on the 8th or 9th inst, but the particulars have not been published, and the fact was not considered as true.

Feb. 11.

Extract of a dispatch from the same to the same, dated at Head Quarters, at Freineda, Feb. 5. 1812.

The enemy have no troops on this side the river Tormes

Although I have received intelligence from different quarters stating that gen. Bonet had evacuated the Asturias, which intelligence I have therefore communicated to your excellency, I am inclined to doubt the truth of it It is certain that that general concentrated his troops at Oviedo between the 15th and 16th of January; and Porlier has occupied Gijon.

General Abbadia put his army in motion on the twentieth of last month for the purpose of obliging gen. Bonet to retire with his army from the Asturias.

I hear that there is in the Madrid Gazette of the 28th of January the copy of a Letter from Marshal Suchet to King Joseph, informing the latter of his entry into Valencia; General Blake having been taken prisoner with 16,000 men.

There has been no movement of importance in the South of Spain.

LONDON, Jan. 23

The immence number of deserters from the French armies in spain became so embarrassing to the Spanish Government, that they requested to send a part of them to England.—Among these deserters were about 400 native Frenchmen, Bonaparts own conscripts, who were perfectly willing but, properly, not allowed to enter into the British service. They could not in justice be considered as prisoners of war. They were therefore at their own particular and urgent request, set on shore on the coast of Holland, where they hoped to meet with more kindness than if landed in France. There was not among them a single German, Bohemian, Prussian, Westphalian, Hanoverian or Russian. We repeat they were native Frenchmen, deserters from the French army in Spain, where hundreds are every week following their example.

HELIGOLAND Jan. 15.—Several regiments have lately been marched from Hamburgh towards the Prussian frontiers. By every thing we can learn, the Danes have begun to lay aside their rancorous animosity against the English, which they have shewn on every occasion since the rupture, and to perceive and acknowledge that England, in the policy which led to a war with Denmark was actuated by motives forced upon her by the insatiable ambition of the French Ruler, and the peculiar circumstances of Europe.

HELIGOLAND, Jan. 13—"By a passenger just arrived from the opposite coast who had every means of procuring information, we have learnt that immence preparations have been making by the French for some time, on the prospect of a war with Russia. They have purchased or put in requisition in Holland 60,000 head of cattle and immence quantities of grain which they are conveying into the interior, and have sent from Hamburgh towards the frontier of Poland a numerous train of heavy artillery.

Every regiment is to be provided with five field pieces, and the plans for the commencement of hostilities are so formidable and so far advanced, that it is confidently boasted Bonaparte will make himself master of Poland within two months, should the preparations made, not strike dismay into the Russian Government, and induce it to accede to the wishes of the French Ruler.———Every appearance justifies the opinion that Bonaparte had determined on a war with Russia twelve months ago, and that his negociations have had for their object only to gain time and to comporise till he was in readiness to strike a decisive blow."

[*From the New York Gazette, March 26*]

The letters by the ship Midas, (arrived at Newbedford) reached here yesterday afternoon by the Eastern mail. A letter from Liverpool of the 31st January mentions, that considerable uneasiness prevailed in that place on account of information from this country, that Congress intended to pass a law to allow merchant vessels to arm in self defence: which act they considered as amounting to a declaration of war, and which would be resisted by the English government

LATEST FROM LISBON.

New-York, March 25—Capt. Brown of the ship Illinois, who arrived this day, in 35 days from Lisbon, informs us that the British were embarking on board of large boats, heavy ordnance, etc for the siege of Badajoz. It was said that Lord Wellington, at the head of his army, was on his march to that place. Valencia held out on the 2d of January. We have been favored with a file of the Lisbon Gazette to the 15th of February inclusive

Recruiting in Canada.—We have seen copies of handbills circulating in Canada by the British recruiting officers. They offer five Guineas Bounty, and a quantity of land at the end of the service. The term of enlistment is three years.

The British are preparing vessels of war on the Lakes and marching additional troops to the forts.—*Bost. Pal.*

The following article is copied from the Belfast News-letter, of the 28th January last.

"Much anxiety prevails in the public mind respecting the probable result of the present negociation with America.—Some politicians maintain that the high and warlike language recently adopted by the Congress and the Executive is merely with a view to try whether it will have the effect of intimidating the British cabinet, but that the President will not venture to put his threats in execution. Cobbett, who seldom hesitates in declaring his opinion, whether right or wrong, maintains, in his last number, that there will be no war, for that the British ministry will give in, and withdraw their orders in council. A very short time must now bring the matter to issue; the subject is reduced to a very narrow compass, to a plain and distinct question of fact, viz. Whether the Emperor Napoleon has or has not rescinded the Berlin and Milan Decrees? The American minister says that they are rescinded and refers to the *declaration* of Napoleon as proof the fact. The British minister asserts that the Decrees are not rescinded, and refer to the *acts* of Napoleon to prove the truth of his assertion.

The Dublin Evening Post, of the 23d of Jan. after giving the proceedings of Congress down to the 14th of December, observes—

"The most important intelligence in our power to communicate, is that received from America, by way of Cork.—The intelligence is gloomy in the extreme—even all hope of an accomodation with the government of the United States appears to vanish. War, and war only, is the language of Congress. We give, on this subject, the principal details from the American papers; and, sorry are we to add, that our private accounts are not less gloomy. Our private letters to the 14th, state, that the Federalists, hitherto averse to war with England, had declared their determination to support the government in its present course, and that war with England was considered as certain.

We have seen letters from Washington, (says the United States Gazette) which induce us to believe, with considerable confidence, that Mr.

Foster has received instructions, to demand of our government, whether the armaments preparing are designed to be used against any part of the British possessions, and also to inquire whether it is the intention of this government to send a minister of rank to Great-Britain. He is said to be further directed to assure the American government, that though the Prince Regent entertains a sincere desire to continue upon amicable terms with this country, he has not been able to maintain satisfactory proof of the revocation of the decrees of France, and that the Orders in Council will not be relinquished while such proof is wanting. Before the sailing of this vessel which brought despatches, the subject had been discussed in parliament, and the opposition is said even to have gone beyond the ministry in expressions of resentment against the proceedings and hostile attitude of our government Orders had been issued, also, for immediately despatching a considerable military and naval force to Halifax.

We are requested (says the Alexandria Gazette) to publish the following letter from Edward J. Coale, Esq. of Baltimore, to a member of the House of Representatives, with an extract of a letter written by John Henry to Mr. Coale for the purpose of explaining a publication heretofore made without his knowledge or consent.

Baltimore, 16th March, 1812.

Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure, on yesterday, to receive your letter of the 14th instant, and comply, with cheerfulness, with your request to state to you the circumstances which have come to my knowledge in relation to Mr. John Henry, while here on his way to and from Washington, and giving you the annexed extract of a letter I received from him.

Although Mr. Henry had married, (in 1799) a niece of my mother, I never knew him until the 24th of last January, when he arrived here on his way to the seat of government, on which day he called and introduced himself to me and my family, and finding him interesting by his fund of information and gentility of manner, I had frequent conversations with him during his stay here, in which he indulged, occasionally, in severe remark on the British administration—and on his return from Washington he informed me that he had been cruelly and perfidiously treated by them, making use of parts of the precise language, to the best of my recollection, which I find he has addressed to the Secretary of State in his letter to him of the 20th of February. In relation to Sir James Craig, he informed me that he had introduced himself to the Governor General's notice by several communications he made to him on important subjects, which were considered as drawn up with ability and were very acceptable to the Governor He left this city for Washington on the last day of January, and returned thence on or about the 11th ultimo.—While he was in Washington a letter was received from New-York, addressed to him here, which by mistaking the superscription, was received at our post-office and opened by a gentleman of this city, who discovering his error and knowing that I had acquaintance with Mr. Henry, sent the letter to me with the proper explanation. This letter, which contained a bank note for one hundred dollars, I handed to Mr. Henry on the day of his return from Washington, (with others I received for him during his absence) explaining to him the circumstances of its being opened. He took out its enclosure of 100 dollars, enveloped it in my presence and at my desk, and returned it by the mail for New-York On the 12th ultimo he proceeded on his journey eastward by the way of York and Lancaster, but being impeded by the ice in the Susquehanna, he returned to this city.—On the morning of the 14th, I received a short note from him, desiring to see me at his lodgings, and requesting that his being here should not be known to any one, as he was much fatigued and not disposed for visits. Calling on him, he showed to me a deed of conveyance, duly authenticated in Washington, of an estate in Languedoc, in France, made by a gentleman of that country, now in Washington, where the fact of this conveyance is, I am told, currently known and spoken of On the morning on which he left our town the second and last time, (Monday the 17th ultimo) he called on me with a request to assist him in the negociation with our banks of a certificate, which he showed to me, issued by the bank of Columbia for forty-eight thousand dollars, purporting, in the usual bank phraseology, I believe, that the said sum was placed, on the books of the Bank of Columbia, "at the credit of the Mechanic's Bank of New-York, to the order of John Henry." I called on one of our banks, in pursuance of his request, with him, where his certificate was received, and exchanged to his satisfaction.

On his reaching New-York, he addressed to me a letter dated the 27th ultimo, which being exhibited by me to several friends here, they suggested the propriety of forwarding authentic extracts thereof into that neighbourhood of our country where he represents having been (fruitlessly) employed to excite disaffection. This suggestion appearing to me just and reasonable, I have assented to the transmission to Boston of an authenticated extract from his said letter, (of which I annex a copy herewith) tending to counteract the unmerited insinuations which the illiberal might be inclined to make in consequence of the erasure of some of the lines in that copy of *his* communications which he has given our government.

With great respect,
I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDW. J. COALE.

P. S. In corroboration of Henry's declaration, contained in the annexed extract that his mission or the papers connected with it, do not contain a single line that can expose any human being in the United States to censure, it may be proper for me to add, that he informed me in the course of his account of his connection with Sir James Craig, that while at Boston he forwarded to the Governor several important communications--I interrupted him by asking, if they criminated any citizen of this country, he promptly replied that they did not, and added "it was not in his power directly or indirectly to effect the reputation of any individual in the United States."

Extract of a letter from John Henry to Edward J. Coale, being the whole of the letter, except words complimentary to Edward J. Coale's family.

New-York, Feb. 27th, 1812.

In eight days I hope to find a good opportunity to cros the Atlantic. There are vessels bound both to England & France, and I am somewhat undetermined as to which of the two it is most expedient to go for direct. Perhapse I may think best to go to the continent ——at all events let me know if I can be useful to you, and give me such general instructions on that head, as may enable me to avail myself of circumstances. Of myself I have not such to say. You will recollect our conversation, and all I communicated on the subject of the perfidy and ingratitude of the the British Minister. I find that my disappointment has been insidiously ascribed to my own indiscretion rather than to their dishonesty. But I have laid a plan for their punishment and exposure that will make them feel that I am no contemptable enemy. Should you see any publication on that subject at any time, I give you full liberty to repeat all I have told you, and be particularly careful to repel with indignation any insinuation the spirit of party may suggest, that my political mission or the papers connected with it, contain a single line that can expose any human being in the U. States to censure My view in exposing the British Government is confined to a general national affairs. I cannot ever reduce my political system of opinions to the miserable standard of party, nor yield the independence of the feelings or the suggestions of my experience to the directions of little local leaders, whose existance is ephemeral & information diminutive. In gratifying my personal sentrements, I am obliged to consult only my individual feelings. —With these no man has any concern. I am alone the judge of the measure of retaliation and the satisfaction to be sought.

This letter I confide to you in confidence until such times as you think it necessary to make use of it, and then I trust to your friendship to explain my motives.

Your assured friend.
(Signed) J. HENRY.

From the Boston Gazette Extra.
March 23, 1812.

☞ The following is a democratic manœuvre, to supply the *defect* in Henry's letters, in which he has *not* implicated the federalists. It is copied from a handbill, published in Salem, on Saturday last.

ANOTHER PLOT!!

Last Friday a stranger of good address and personal appearance, and about 28 years of age, arrived at a tavern in Haverhill, and stopped for refreshment. After conversing with some of the inhabitants, and exciting their curiosity, and knowing that the *Henry Plot* was designed as a powerful electioneering engine for the democratic party, to which this imposter belongs, he pretended that he was just from Quebec, and had in his possession evidence of most horrid treason committed by men esteemed the most upright and distinguished in the nation —and that he had actually seen the treasonable correspondence with British officers. As the election for town officers in Haverhill was to be held on Monday next, the jacobin demagogues caught at the bait, carressed the vagrant, took him to an office above the bridge, and after much importunity, persuaded the man to copy and sign a certificate which one of these disturbers of the peace had prepared. All this was done with the secrecy that usually accompanies villainy:——for they refused to permit Bailey Bartlett, Esq. to be present and examine him. After he had left Haverhill, where he called himself *Nathaniel Emery*, the good people of that town were alarmed for the public safety, and became in an uproar; for the DAMNING CERTIFICATE of this vagabond was triumphantly exhibited as undoubted evidence of federal treason, by Mr F. Eaton, a democratic lawyer, and postmaster in that town.

So great was the ferment and excitement produced by this most base and infamous affair, that reflecting men thought it expedient to investigate and sift this mountain of falsehood;—accordingly the man was pursued to Salem, where he arrived late at night, and called himself *Timothy Joy*, and at this place also said he was just from Quebec. In the morning, as soon as it was ascertained that he was in town, a warrant was obtained, and he was apprehended and examined before J. Prince, Jr. Esq. He denied none of the facts, admitted his guilt, and was ordered by the magistrate to recognize in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at the supreme judicial court. As he was unable to obtain bail, he is now committed to prison for trial for his crime. An immense concourse of people attended the examination, and all were disgusted and alarmed at the unfolding of the shameless and abandoned arts and devices resorted to by our demagogues to excite the feelings of the public at every election, to destroy by base calumny the fairest characters, and to sustain by the most iniquitous means the tottering cause of democracy.

Upon examination, he confessed that he had signed a paper yesterday at Haverhill, charging Col. Pickering with holding a treasonable correspondence with the British, and alledging that he had seen the letters from Col. Pickering to a Col. Hamilton—that he never was in Canada as he pretended —that he was questioned very hard, and induced to make the statement—that he was desired to go to *an office* above the bridge, and there the gentleman (no, said he, if he *had* been a gentleman he would not have used me so) wrote the paper which he the prisoner at their request signed, and left there—that they wanted him to swear to it, but refused, (as he now said) he thought it was bad enough to lie without swearing to it. He said, that when at Haverhill, he called his name Nathaniel Emery, but that his real name was Timothy Medey Joy—that he lives at Middletown, N. H. has been a trader, but now embarrassed—that he bore no ill will to Col. Pickering, knew nothing ill of him, was sorry for what he had done, and should not have done it if he had not fallen into such company at Haverhill.

In corroboration of his statement, writs served upon him at Middletown, and sundry small notes and accounts dated there, were found upon him.—Isaiah Webster, the mail-carrier between Haverhill and Salem, who was called as a witness, stated, that Francis Eaton at Haverhill handed him in his office, on Saturday morning, a paper signed by N. Emery, and told him that it was concerning a treasonable correspondence between Col. Pickering and an officer in Canada.

Thus we see the wicked measures to which a party resort to answer their purposes!—They are willing to conspire to blast the good name of an aged patriot, who has devoted his life to his country, and whose character is assailable only by the tongue of slander, and the pen of the libeller.

From the Balt. Federal Republican.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ART OF WAR.

A correspondent has sent us an ingenious plan for capturing Quebec in summer time, which he thinks the more apposite, as the winter season will have been passed away in windy imprecations. Our engraver not being at present in town, we could not do justice to his schemes by barely copying them, as we should be compelled to omit the drawings. We therefore propose to send them to the patent office at Washington, to evidence the priority of his right, should any attempt be made to pirate the invention.

He has in view a two-fold object.—One is to counteract the impediments to taking possession of the city, presented by its walls and fortifications, and the other to obviate the assistance it might derive from the co-operation of ships of war. For these several purposes he has invented a *flying machine* upon a new and simple construction, with which each assailant being provided, any given number of men may enter the city, without more danger than is to be apprehended from the expertness of the garrison in shooting upon the wing, a kind of tactic which they have not practised. The vessels of war are to be destroyed by means of what the inventor calls *He-Mermaids or Water Artillery*, a corps of 5000 of whom he proposes should be composed of fishermen, oystermen and others accustomed to be employed in the water. For these he has provided a peculiar equipment, which at once keeps them buoyant, facilitates their passage through the water, and serves as a magazine for their rations. He also calculates, that they will be able to free our coast from the British navy, with the assistance of Mr. Fulton's torpedoes, without the co-operation of gun-boats, and that our harbours will be perfectly safe without expensive fortifications. It is supposed impossible for an enemy to wound them, as they are provided with a sinking apparatus, enabling them to descend to any scale of depth with precision, and to rise in like manner. This is performed by a combination of weight with proportions of gas collected in Congress hall during the war debates, and which upon experiment has proved to be of the least specific gravity in nature.

Though our correspondent *boasts* of as much disinterested patriotism in thus devoting his genius to the furtherance and success of the war against the British, as many other patriots, who have stepped forth at the present day, yet he intimates, that he will accept from Congress as much as they gave Mr. Fulton, should they be inclined thus to remunerate him, after they find that his inventions will answer their objects. He thinks the exercise of thus much liberality the more likely to happen, as he has heretofore proposed his schemes both to the emperor of France and king of Great-Britain, but they did but laugh at him, a fate which was equally experienced by the great Mr. Fulton, who nevertheless succeeded here.

From the United States Gazette.

One question is universally asked in regard to John Henry's late disclosures and no one has yet been found able to give a satisfactory answer. To what public purpose can the information be applied, which will justify the enormous expenditure of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the public money to get possession of it? If a treasonable plot existed in the bosom of the country, the object of which was to bring about resistance to the laws, and, by means of a military force, to produce a separation of the union, large sums of money might be justifiably expended in discovering the conspirators, and in procuring such proofs as would enable the government to make a salutary example of the offenders, by bringing them to condign punishment. But no such reason exists in the present case; because it is not pretended that Henry, with all his exertions, was able to discover an individual of this description. So far, then, as the internal state of things, the views of party, or of individuals are concerned, the communication is not worth a cent.

It is said, however, that this disclosure furnishes incontestible proof of the hostile disposition and conduct of the British government. The question then recurs: Was such an additional proof worth *fifty thousand dollars* of the people's money, at a time when the representatives of the people had voted to make heavy loans, and to impose burthensome direct taxes, to support a war already rendered unavoidable by the atrocious outrages of that very government? The mere suggestion is preposterous and absurd.——Five months ago, when Congress were specially convened for the avowed purpose of providing means to repel British aggressions, the President declared in his message, that the "British cabinet perseveres, not only in withholding a remedy for *other wrongs* so long and so loudly calling for it, but in the *execution*, brought home to the threshold of our own territory, *of measures which*, under existing circumstances, *have the character as well as the effect of war*," &c. According to our plain understanding, a perseverance in the execution of measures which have the *character* as well as the *effect* of war, and rendering it necessary that Congress should be especially convened for the purpose of "putting the United States into an armour and attitude *demanded by the crisis*," must be much the same thing as war itself. Of what importance, then, could it be, in a public point of view, to ascertain that, three years before, this same British cabinet, had manifested a disposition to enter into an intrigue with a disaffected faction, provided such a faction could be found with the intention of drawing a portion of these states from their allegiance to the general government?—Was it worth the enormous sum of *fifty thousand dollars*, to procure this additional drop to be put into the cup of British wrongs, which, according to the solemn declarations of the government, was not only full before, but had, for years, been overflowing in streams? Would any rational man, after having ascertained that a villain had violently broken open his house, attempted to commit murder, and assaulted and plundered the members of the household wherever they could be found upon the highway——would such a man, in such circumstances, incur the expence of borrowing money to purchase proofs that the same lawless marauder had been trying to intrigue with one of his servants with the view of inticing him to leave his employment? the thing speaks for itself. No one would believe that Mr. Madison would secretly apply such a sum of money to an object so perfectly superfluous. If war was previously resolved upon, as the administration would fain have us believe, for causes not only abundantly sufficient to justify this last resort, but such is has rendered it imperiously necessary and unavoidable—would it not have been wiser and better to devote so large a portion of the public treasure to make preparations to meet a powerful enemy with honor and succes, than in bribing a traitor and a spy to make a paltry disclosure from which no possible advantage can result to the country?

It is, therefore, sufficiently apparent that this secret purchase was not made either for the purpose of discovering and punishing domestic conspirators, because Henry does not pretend to have discovered any such characters; or with a view of obtaining proofs of the hostile disposition of the British government, because that disposition had, according to Mr. Madison's own declaration been manifested by acts having "the character as well as the effect of WAR." Still these papers were not without value in the eyes of the administration—an administration which had, for some months, nay, for some years, stood boasting and hesitating, and trembling on the verge of war, vaunting much, and *doing nothing*; afraid to advance and ashamed to retreat; eager in searching for injuries; loud and clamourous in complaining of them. To such an administration the papers in question sup[plied] ing a new theme for *talking*, and no new cause for *acting*, must at any time be peculiar acceptable. But on the eve of the eastern elections, when it became necessary that a new impulse should be given to the standing clamour about British partialities British intrigues, and a British faction, in order to divert the attention of the people from their own sufferings and the wrongs and oppression of their government, nothing could be more lucky or opportune. It was easy to perceive that they would furnish abundance of materials for declamation and insinuation, in the papers, and that during the bustle which would be industriously excited, the elections might be carried and Mr. Madison secured in his seat for another term of four years.—The probability of accomplishing all this for the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be paid, not by themselves but by the people for whose special benefit the whole was designed, induced the administration, if we mistake not, to make the purchase, and provide the budget. If so, the question with which we commenced is satisfactorily answered.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The following particulars respecting transaction which appeared in the papers a short time since, have been [sent] us as correct

A tin pedlar was lately travelling with his cart near the Canada line, when he was accosted by one of Mr. Madison's [sub]tide waiters, who demanded of him what he had in his cart? The pedlar replied that he had some old pewter, some tin ware and some rags. I must examine for myself said Mr. Gallatin's representative. The tin man very readily threw open his cart, and the treasury officer mounted the wheel, thurst in his head and shoulders, and tumbled over the pedlar's ware, to find whether there might not be some contraband merchandize hidden under the rubbish. Finding at least one half this faithful servant of the United States within his cart box, the pedlar concluded it might be as well to put in the other half. Accordingly he clapped his hands [and] underneath his hind quarters, and by what we New England men call a *boost* chucked in the residue, put down the lid, fastened the padlock, mounted the box, and drove off at full speed to a neighboring town about six or eight miles distant much to the comfort of the officer of the revenue. Upon coming to a tavern, the travelling merchant hitched his horse to the post, went in and ordered some [food] for his horse, and a dinner for himself; at the same time proposing to the tavern keeper to take pay out of his cart. The host enquired of him what he had to sell? The pedlar replied, that he had some old pewter, some tin ware, some rags, and one of Mr. Gallatin's custom house officers. The bargain was struck, and when the man had finised his meal and the horse his hay, the tavern keeper proceeded with his guest to the cart when upon unlocking it and opening the lid, the tide waiter crawled out from among the contents of the cart, with his ribs well bruised for [the] old pewter pots and tin kettles, and [sad]fully footed his way back to the place from whence he came, to make report of his doings to the secretary of the treasury and watch for smugglers.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

Had such a succession of Earthquakes as have happened within a few weeks been experienced in this country fifty years ago, they would have excited universal terror. The extent of territory which has been shaken, nearly at the same time is astonishing—reaching on the Atlantic coast from Connecticut to Georgia, and from the shores of the ocean inland to the State of Ohio. What power short of Omnipotence, could raise and shake such a vast portion of this globe? What a tremendous natural agent must have been used, to produce such mighty effects! It is stated that in North Carolina a volcano has appeared, and that in an eruption a few days since, a flood of lava poured

ich run to the distance of three quarters of a mile.—*The period is portentous* and alarming. We have within a few years seen the most wonderful eclipses, the year past has produced a magnificient comet, the earthquakes within two months have been almost without number— and in addition to the whole, we constantly "*hear of wars and rumours of wars.*" May not the same enquiry be made of us that was made by the hypocrites of old—"Can ye not discern the signs of the times."

[*Connecticut Mirror.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *April* 10, 1812.

On Monday last the Managers elected ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Jr. First Clerk of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, and PAUL MORROW, Second Clerk.

We hear from Lancaster, that the committee to whom were referred the complaints against the official conduct of Judge Young, have reported in his favor, which report was agreed to by the House of Representatives. This investigation cost the people about 1500 dollars.——So much for a quarrel between a lawyer and a judge.

Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, is appointed a Major-General; William North of New-York Adjutant General; & Joseph Bloomfield of New Jersey, James Winchester of Tennessee, and William Polk of North Carolina, Brigadier-Generals in the New Army.

The bill concerning the naval establishment, and the bill for establishing a Quarter-master's Department, now only want the signature of the President to become laws.

On Monday last George Bord, tavern keeper, on the turnpike road between Columbia and York, about 3 miles from York, hung himself in the carriage house. No reasonable cause has been assigned for this act. He possessed one of the best farms in Pennsylvania, and lived in concord with his family. He was friendly in all cases where his interest was not concerned, and was very honest. But he was a *miser*. Upwards of 30 thousand dollars in silver and more than an hundred pounds weight of gold were found in his cellar. *Lan. Jour*

THE YEAR 1811.

In this year several events have occurred of no common character. A brief notice of them may not be unacceptable.

In the month of September, a comet made its appearance in the northern part of the heavens, and passing across our hemisphere, disappeared at the south about the end of the year.

On the 10th of Sept. the city of Charleston, in South Carolina, was visited by one of the most tremendeous hurricanes that ever devasted any country.

On the 17th of Sept. the sun suffered an annular and almost total eclipse.—The day was remarkable serene, and the skies entirely clear of clouds, so that its appearance was the most solemn and impressive that we could conceive.

On the 7th of November, the lives of many valuable Americans were lost in a battle with the Indians.

On the 16th and 17th of December, the western and southern quarters of the United States were alarmed with several shocks of ac earthquake.

On the 26th of December, the Theatre at Richmond was consumed by fire, and a great number of the most respectable citizens of Virginia perished in the flames.

In the summer months the heat was, in many places, the most intense that ever was known. In the principal cities several lives were lost by the indiscreet use of cold water.

The crops, in many parts of the United States, were destroyed by drought and in many places immense damage was done by overwhelming torrents of rain.

These are no common events, and without incurring the charge of superstition, they may be deemed portentous of still greater events

Surely so many extraordinary occurrences, in the course of a few months ought to excite something of meditation and reflection.

Reverence of the Supreme Being!—The Being to whom belongeth every adorable attribute, and whose awful presence is in every place!—What a constant care should be upon our minds to make that reverence appear—especially when we mention his sacred name!

But how miserably short do thousands, and tens of thousands, of every generation, seem to fall, and to have fallen in this great point.

What can be a more manifest token of irreverence, if not of depravity, than to use in ordinary and trifling discourse, that tremenduous name, which all the hosts of heavenly-beings of the most exalted order and intelligence, venerate and adore.

To urge the influence of custom and habit in excuse of the breaches of morality, and want of an awful respect to the Supreme Being, is to plead for the follies and wickedness of men in opposition to the infinite wisdom and immaculate purity of God!

From the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.

If your Children you'd command,
Parents, keep a steady hand.

Our parson used to say, "just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," and therefore every little fellow of us, ragtag and bobtail, used to be obliged to say our catechism every Saturday afternoon. And methinks I can trace the influence of the serious lessons in the conduct and opinions of every man who was brought up under the venerable pastor. The government as well as education of children is a matter of the most momentous concern. Mrs. Hasty is as good a dispositioned woman as you will find in an hundred, but she 'don't keep a steady hand with her children' Tommy, said she, let that clock case alone. Tommy turned round, whistled for half a minute, and went to work at the clock again. Tommy, said she, angrily, if you don't let that clock alone, I certainly will whip you. I never did see such a boy, said the mother, he don't mind a word I say. She continued her knitting while Tommy continued at the clock case till over it tumbled and dashed the clock and case to pieces. The mother up with the tongs and knocked poo. Tom sprawling among the ruins—Tom roared like bedlam, and the kind woman took him up in her lap; was sorry she had hurt him, but then he should learn to mind his mother, and gave him a piece of cake to stop his crying, picked up the ruins of the clock. What was the consequence? Why, Tom, who with, a steady hand, to govern him, would have become a man of worth, turned out a hasty, ill natured villain.

My neighbour Softly, good woman, dont whip her poor little children, however bad they may conduct, for the cry so loud and so long she is afraid they will go into fits, yet she keeps a rod hanging over the mantlepiece, threatning them every hour in the day.

Old Captain Testy, swore his children should be well governed. So he laid by a good hickory, and for every trifling offence, thrashed his children till they were beaten into hardihood and shamelessness. When they appeared on the theatre of life they were only fit for robbery and the whiping post.

How different was the government of my old friend Aimwell, and his wife, If one corrected a child, the other never interferred. When the first rays of known ledge began to dawn in their infant minds they commenced a steady course of proceeding.

They never directed what was improper to be done; or misunderstood; but so long as the child resisted through temper they continued to punish until temper yielded. A second whipping was rarely necessary. A steady hand; a mild but firm manner of issuing their commands, were always sure to produce obedience—It was an invariable rule with them, when they were in a passion never to punish their children, Never to promise the minutest thing to them without performing And yet the children loved them most tenderly; wantoned and playing their little gambols around them with the utmost freedom. Yet a look at any time would awe them into silence, and a word was sure to be followed with the strictest obedience. If it was convenient they came to the table, if not without a murmur they waited. They grew up patterns of filial obedience and affection, and added to society the most correct—useful and respectable members.

Listen to old Robert:——Never strike a child while you are in anger. Never interfere with your husband or wife in the correction of a child in its presence. The parents must be united or there is an end to government. Never make light promises to children of rewards or punishments; but scrupulously fulfil what you do promise. Begin early with your children, break their temper if it is nigh while young, it may cost you and them a pang, but it will save you both fifty afterwards; and then be steady in your government. Use the rod sparingly; it is better and easier to command from their love and respect than by fear. Keep these rules and my word for it, your children will be a happiness to you while young, and an honor to you when they grow up—*The Gleaner.*

Andrew Elliott, Esq. who has been employed four months past in ascertaining the dividing line between the states of Georgia and N. Carolina (the 35th degree of latitude) arrived here (says the Georgia Journal) with his attendants, a few days ago, having completed the object of his enquiry.

ANNAPOLIS, March 25.

THE GLEANOR.—On Saturday evening last three seamen made their escape from on board the British Ketch Gleanor, lying off the harbor. Before they reached the shore they were observed by some on board, and several cannon and some small arms were fired but without effect, or even detering them from their object. They were however quickly pursued by three or four officers and a number of men armed with muskets, &c. and notwithstanding they had been informed by a justice of the peace that there was no authority by which the deserters could be apprehended or delivered up, or that would justify so wanton an insult to the dignity of an independant nation, they determined to compel the return of the deserters (if found) by force of arms. They had not proceeded far before they were followed by a party of twelve or fifteen citizens who (under the impression of the deserters being impressed Americans) had armed themselves with the laudable determination of rescuing them at all hazards had they been taken, and securing the offenders against the dignity of the states. The Englishmen were met on their return after a fruitless search for the deserters: and on their arms being demanded, (dreading the consequence of resisting and seeing there was no possibility of escape,) very submissively delivered them up and were marched into town as prisoners of war. The citizens, with that true generosity which has ever characterised the American people, discharged the arms they had taken, delivered them to the prisoners and sent them back to their master's vessel unhurt, but not without the loss of another seaman; who, finding himself in a free country, disdained their threats and boldly refused to return on board

We have thought proper to make this plain statement of facts as they occurred, as there is no doubt but the affair will be much misrepresented; and this will serve to do away any erroneous opinions which may be entertained on the subject

NEW YORK, *March* 24.

By the Voltaire, from Canton, we learn, that the brig Brutus. Dorr, from Boston, at the Fegees, had his first officer and four men massacred by the natives. The bodies of the officer and one man were obtained, and buried, but the other three were eaten by the savages. Two Boston, and one Salem vessel had arrived at the Fegees in August. The price of Sandal wood had risen in value, in consequence of the above arrivals.

The brig Taber, capt. Baker, in 25 days from the city of St Domingo, arrived at New-York, brings intelligence that just before he sailed, a letter was received from Jacquemel, stating that Christophe had recently hung several Americans; and that his cruisers capture all vessels they meet, and treat particularly the Americans with great cruelty.

It must be a very provoking circumstance to the government, who have all their armies in readiness, and who fully intended, as soon as the Hornet should arrive, to march them into Canada, "before the breaking up of the ice," to find that despatch vessel so unaccountably delayed. Should the season be lost, should the ardour of the troops, particularly of the 50,000 volunteers, who are impatient for action, be suffered to abate, and, after all, should the Hornet arrive without the intelligence that the orders in council are revoked, we can hardly conceive in what way the government and congress will be able to suppress their indignation or to bear their disappointment unless indeed it should be *by waiting for the Wasp*

N. S. Gaz

JAMES GIBSON,

HAS removed from Meadville to Pittsburgh, and has opened TAVERN, in that large and commodious house on the bank of the Monongahela river, lately occupied by Mr Robert Spencer. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom. Pittsburgh, April 6, 1812

DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE.

THE Harmony Society of Butler county have opened in the store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Bracken in Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, a variety of articles of their own manufacture, which they offer to the public, by wholesale or retail, upon reasonable terms, to wit:

Superfine, Second, and Coarse Merino cloths,
Plains and Flannels of different colours,
Fur and Merino Wool Hats.
Men and Womens leather Shoes,
Bedcords and other Cordage,
Whiskey and high Wines,
Tobacco in Kegs,
Bacon, &c. &c.

Any of the above articles may also be had at their Warehouse at Beaver town point, where as well as at the Warehouse in Pittsburgh, Forty Cents per pound will be given, in goods or Cash, for good Sheeps wool, freed from the coarse hairy parts, or 33 cents per pound for the fleece in its common state—that which has been washed on the sheep will be preferred.

ISAAC BEAN, agent for the Harmony Society.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1812. 5t.

TUITION.

J GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston. Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above.

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same, time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

NOTICE.

All persons having debts or claims against the Borough of Pittsburgh, are requested to lay them before William Steel, Esq. Burgess, within twenty-one days of the date hereof, that they may be put in a proper train for payment.

By order of the Town Council,
D. S. SCULLY, Town Clerk.

April 3, 1812.

NEW BOOKSTORE.

JOHN M SNOWDEN,

Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Has just received and is now opening, a general assortment of

BOOKS,

which he will sell wholesale and retail on the most liberal terms.

Family, School and Pocket Bibles,
Spelling books, Primers, and Arithmetics, assorted,
Blank books of every description,
Writing, Wrapping and other paper.
at the mill prices.

☞ Country merchants, library companies, and professional gentlemen, who may pleases to furnish him with their orders, shall have them promptly executed.

Five cents per pound will be given for Rags in cash, paper or books.

April 7, 1812.

WOOL COMBING & CARDING.

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool at the store of George Cochran, Market street

March 31, 1812. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Pittsburgh, informs all those who had left Guns, with him to repair, that they are left with Mr. Aron Hart, Gunsmith, Pittsburgh, where they may get them on giving such satisfactory evidence that they are the proper owners.

ISAAC FEBREE.

April 8, 1812.

☞ A YOUNG LADY!!!

OF Boston, was afflicted with a violent cough, tightness of the chest, great difficulty of breathing and pain in the side, in this distressing state, after having tried most things without effect, was induced to take *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, when to the surprise of herself and friends, after taking one box, her sleep was restored, her cough left her, and in finishing the second her health was established.—☞ *She was considered past relief!*

An aged lady of Boston was 16 years afflicted with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing, could not lay down in her bed for years, was relieved by taking two boxes. An old gentleman of Salem, was 20 years afflicted with an asthma, was relieved by taking 3 boxes.—☞ *The above were considered past relief!*

These pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds asthmas, consumption, tightness of the chest, wheezings, difficulty of breathing, etc. recent colds are removed in a few hours—the aged will find a relief equally agreeable, even when the lungs are affected—☞ *One, containing 12 pills frequently effect a cure! Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills," none are genuine unless signed "W T Conway," be particular!* Prepared and sold wholesale by the proprietor W. T. Conway, No 3, Tremant street, Boston and retail by Messrs. J. P. and J W Skelton, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia, Dr Elliot, Albany; J Tiebout, No. 338, Water street, New York: B Smith, P M New-Brunswick; and most druggists and booksellers throughout the U States, where may be had *Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills* for obstructions, etc. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, *unless when pregnant*, at which time they must not be taken—price 3 dolls. *Dr Relfe's Botanical Drops* a certain cure for salt rheum, pimpled faces, leprosy, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, may be given to infants with perfect safety *Dumfries Ointment* a certain cure for the *Itch in one hour's application. Dumfries Lotion*, without smell or stain, for the *Itch. Dr Hunter's celebrated Pills* for venereal complaints *British Chemical Liquid Blacking*, superior to most compositions. *Conway's Lemon Syrup* one bottle, price 1 doll. 50 cts. will make 3 or 4 gallons of punch, equal to the finest lemons, will keep good in all climates.—☞ None genuine unless signed "W. T Conway."

The following letter is a proof of the superior efficacy of

☞ *Dr. Hunter's Celebrated Pills!*

W. T. Conway,—Sir,—Noticing your advertisement for "Dr. Hunter's Pills" and having three years ago contracted a venereal taint, which, notwithstanding the usual treatment was perpetually troubling me with the head-ache, pains in my bones, large scabs and blotches all over my body, elbows, eye-brows, face, loss of appetite, and universal lassitude—was induced to try these pills, when to my surprise, after two boxes, the scabs began to scale off the pains left me, my appetite returned; on taking three boxes more am perfectly free from every symptom. You would oblige me much by your advice whether you think it necessary to continue, if so, inclose in a letter what you may think proper.

I am, Sir,
Most gratefully yours,
G. W.

Portsmouth, November 14, 1810.

These pills are a certain cure in all the various stages of the venereal disease, recent infections are often removed in 3 or 4 days, at an expence of one or two dollars A treatise, explaining symptoms, with full directions so that persons of either sex may cure themselves with secrecy encircle each box Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor W T Conway, No. 3. Tremantss reet, Boston; and retail by Messrs. Skeltons, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia; J. Tiebout, No. 238, Water street, New York; Dr. Elliot, Albany; D. Smith, P M New-Brunswick, and most druggists and booksellers of respectability throughout the United States.——☞ None are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway" be particular.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the last will of Melchor Beltzhoover, late of Allegheny county, deceased, will be Sold at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the second Monday of April next, the three following Tracts of Land, to wit:

One Tract in St. Clair township, within two miles of Pittsburgh, on the road to Brownsville, adjoining lands of Jacob Beltzhoover, Oliver Ormsby, and others, and containing about 250 acres, with two dwelling houses, two barns, spring houses, a horse mill, still house, etc. erected thereon, and upwards of 150 acres cleared.

Also, two unimproved Donation Tracts, one No. 159, in the 6th district, containing 250 acres, and the other No. 1490, in the 7th district, containing 200 acres

The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given, by

HENRY BELTZHOOVER, } *Exe-*
DANIEL BELTZHOOVER, } *cut's.*

March 30, 1812.

A BOGGS,

HAS OPENED AN

IRON STORE

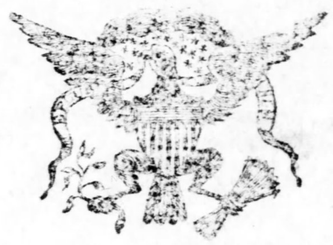
In Pittsburgh, a few doors from the Monongahela river, in Wood Street, where he intends keeping for Sale a large, neat and general assortment of

Susquehannah & Juniata BARR IRON.

He will also Store Goods and do Business on

COMMISSION.

March 10, 1812. tf.



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Mansville, Jan 21, 1812. (3 w.)

A Woman, lately from Philadelphia, would be glad to be employed as House keeper. She can produce good recommendations. Enquire at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

April 2 1812

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Fawcett, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, to discharge their respective accounts on the 14th day of May next. And all persons having any demands against said estate are desired to attend at said time, with their accounts properly attested for settlement. Attendance will be given by us,

JOSEPH FAWCETT, }
MOSES COULTER, } Admin's.
M. M'CONNELL, }

April 2, 1812.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Hatter business, a lad of from 14 to 16 years of age, of moral character and decent behaviour, will be taken on liberal terms by JAMES THOMSON, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. April 2, 1812.

TO LET,

A Lot of ground opposite to Diamond alley, fronting on Liberty and Penn streets, each 50 feet, in depth 240 feet—Also, a Lot of Ground between Wood and Market streets, 30 feet front on Third street, and 80 feet in depth

AND FOR SALE,

A two story Brick House in Wood street, with extensive back buildings, the Lot fronts on Wood street 21 feet, and on Third Street 60 feet, in depth 120 feet.

Apply to, JOHN THAW.

March 17th, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for subscription to the building of a market house, in the diamond of Pittsburgh, are hereby requested to make payment previous to the 1st day of April ensuing—otherwise suits will be commenced.—And any person having charges against the committee, on account of said building, are requested to present their accounts to David Evans, or to either of the subscribers.

DAVID EVANS,
BOYLE IRWIN,
JAMES ADAMS,
WOOLMAN GIBSON,
JOSEPH M'CLURG.
Committee.

March 10 1812 3t.

RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immederate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
INTEND SHORTLY TO PUBLISH

IMISON'S ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE & ART,

Being a familiar introduction to

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY:

Together with their application to a variety of elegant and useful arts,
IMPROVED AND ENLARGED
By TH: WEBSTER.
First American from the last London Edition,
With additions and improvements,
By F. AIGSTER, M. D.
In II Vols.

THE favourable reception, which of late, several extensive works devoted to general literature, have received from the American public, evinces the eagerness of our citizens for useful information, as well as the constant and rapid progress of their civilization. Of the real and intrinsic merit of those publications it would be needless to speak; but whatever may be their usefulness, it must be undoubtedly limited to a comparatively small number of readers. The high price of such works renders them unattainable for many who might perhaps derive from the perusal, more real benefit than most of those who are anxious only to decorate the shelves of their libraries. Amidst the immense variety of matter treated of in these works, the really instructive parts form but a small portion of the ponderous mass, and unity of plan, as well as of execution, must become altogether impossible, when not only the labour is entrusted to so many various hands, but when many years are spent in the slow task of a gradual publication, whilst the most important changes and revolutions in the wide dominions of science follow one another in rapid succession. Scarcely any of these inconveniences seem to be attached to compendious, and as it were, miniature views of the most essential branches of human knowledge, and books of this kind have, accordingly been frequently offered to the public—unfortunately the task of a compiler, which at no time can be entitled to the claim of a high literary reputation, has appeared to many as rather too easy, and the performance has often proved to be flimsy, trivial and unsatisfactory. The work which we presume to recommend to the attention of the American public, is altogether free from these reproaches. It embraces under the smallest compass possible, a vast circle of knowledge, and the matter is almost always selected with a view to render it applicable in real and practical life. Deep scientific researches and empty theoretical speculations are studiously discarded. The style is clear and chaste, equally remote from the stiffness of scientific forms, and from the vulgarity of too familiar language. The original author of the work was an ingenious mechanic, and his publication was considered in England as affording so much practical information, that it became conspicuously distinguished among books of this class, and passed through many editions. Mr. *Webster* has added a considerable stock to the intrinsic merit of the work and the numerous improvements with which he has enriched it, would secure him justly a place among the original writers, if his modesty did not disclaim this title.

The work is divided into two volumes. The first is devoted to *Natural Philosophy*, and treats under particular heads of *Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism and Astronomy.*

The second volume begins with a treatise on *Chemistry*, which is followed by an easy introduction to the knowledge of *Manufactures* and *Arts* established on chemical principles.—Bread making, brewing, bleaching, dying, calico-printing, tanning and currying, refining of metals, pottery and glass making, moulding and casting, varnishing, gilding and silvering, &c. &c. form the most prominent features in this useful collection, besides a number of miscellaneous articles. A treatise on drawing, painting, etching and engraving terminates the whole work.—

With respect to the intended additions of the American republication, the editor feels himself bound to make a candid declaration. Of some of the various branches which form the wide range of knowledge contained in these volumes, he confesses to possess but a smattering knowledge. Happily these very same departments are of such a nature, as to render the improving labour of the editor equally unnecessary and presumptuous. Of this class is the treatise on the fine arts, and that on Astronomy. In Mechanics and Hydraulics, some new and useful applications of long established principles, and in Optics some recent discoveries will require a particular mention. Of the remaining divisions of the first volume. *Galvanism* alone will call for a careful revision and almost for a new composition. More important changes and improvements will be reserved for the second volume. The latest discoveries of Mr. Davy, and the theoretical views of Dr. Coxe, of Philadelphia, have in the space of a few years, remodelled the very frame of chemical science, whilst every particular branch has been enriched with a number of curious and frequently important facts. The list of chemical arts and manufactories will be considerably enlarged, but such process only will be recommended as have stood the test of direct and personal experience. The choice of the editor in this department will be particularly guided by the wants and circumstances of the American commonwealth, and it will be his peculiar aim to counteract the trade of those dealers in secrets, who mislead so often the unwary and the ignorant, whilst they alone derive fruit from their unfounded pretentions to knowledge. At the same time, the original bulk of the work will be nearly preserved by the suppression of some trifling or irrelevant articles. In all these changes, nevertheless, the editor will endeavour to proceed with that decent respect which is due to the labours of others By following up this plan, he hopes that the work will prove to be an acceptable *Vade Mecum* for the learned, an easy and familiar introduction for the student, and an agreeable companion for the cultivated part of society.

C. S. and E. have just received part 2d of volvume 16, and part 1st, of volume 17, of Dr. Rees' Cyclopoedia. Subscribers are requested to call and get their numbers.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill, a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given or good Wheat.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

COPPER & TIN WARE

MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for Sale an assortment of

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper,

FOOLSCAP, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Thick Royal, and Medium. do. Post,
Thin Post,
Coarse printing medium,
Large and small wrapping, etc.

He will have from the Manufactory a constant supply, which he will dispose of by the ream or larger quantity. Printers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will meet with liberal terms.

The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES LEA, corner of Market and Second Street.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1812.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogs' heads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MUSKINGUM BANK.

THE subscriber being duly authorised by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio, to receive subscriptions for the Muskingum Bank at Zanesville, Ohio, gives notice, that Books will be opened at the house of Mr. Robert Spencer, on Wednesday the first day of April next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the Capital Stock of said Bank, when and where a copy of the Law of Incorporation may be seen.—Is it necessary to observe, that every person who is in any wise interested in the state of Ohio and residents of Pennsylvania, should come forward and subscribe liberally to an institution which will so much tend to enhance the value of real property, and promote industry and the mechanic arts.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 25th, 1812.

N. B. The Books will remain open at the Office of T. & J. Cromwell after the first of April for one month.

Lost, or taken out of the saddle bags of the subscriber, sundry papers belonging to the estate of John Barron, Jr. deceased, among which are—a bond and judgement given by John Barron, Jr. to Margaret Thompson, for 2000 dollars, which has been paid; an article of agreement between said Barron and Thomas Stokely, attorney in fact for John M'Kee, for six tracts of land on Beaver creek, letters between Wells and Riddle, and Riddle and the executrix of said Barron, relation to a judgment in favor of Barron in Somerset County, &c. Whoever finds said papers and delivers them to Samuel Jones, Esq. Recorder of Allegheny County, shall be generously rewarded.

JOSEPH HIGBEE, acting under power of Attorney for MARTHA JOHNSTON, executrix.

Pittsburgh, March, 26 1812.

N. B. As these papers can be of no use to any person but the executrix, it is expected persons will be careful how they interfere with them.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inwardweakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ach

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.